THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness and despatch.

ITTSBURGH FOUNDRY

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the qublic that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns* at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description–Smiths anvils, Rolers for roling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making Abbott's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates, Rumfords backs and jams, Hollow ware; common and reemed Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MY store having been robbed in the spring, and property stolen to a considerable amount. I obtained a search warrant, and pursued Christian Impson who was descendin g the river, I examined his boats and trunks, and found that my suspicions were groundless and unjust.——The man who committed the robbery has been detected, therefore in justice to Mr. Impson I do hereby certify that I had no good ground to suspect him, and that I believe him to be an honest, upright just and honorable man.

JAMES PATTERSON.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the north east quarter section of Lot No. 19, in the 15th township and fourth range of the Steubenville District, containing 162 acres, lying on the New road now made from Georgetown, on the Ohio, to Mansfield, via New-Lisbon and Canton, about 8 miles west of the town of New-Lisbon, in Columbiana county, State of Ohio. This land is rich and well timbered. It will be sold very low for cash, or on a credit of four years.

Apply to

JAMES GRAY,
corner of Liberty and Front streets,
Pittsburgh,

January, 8, 1813.

TWO APPRENTICES

WANTED immediately to the *Saddler* Business. Boys from 12 to 15 years of age, would be preferred—For particulars apply to *Robert Warnock*, corner of Fifth and Wood streets,

Pittsburgh, January 20, 1813.

BLANK CHECKS

On the *Office of Discount and Deposit*, and on the *Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company*, printed on fine paper and handsome type, for Sale at this Office.

TAKE NOTICE

THE subscriber having made every effort to collect his accounts which are long outstanding, but finding it impossible to get it accomplished. is under the necessity of putting them into the hands of *John Darragh, Esq.* for collection where *Jos. McClintock Junr.* will attend every day, (Sundays excepted) from 8 o'clock in the morning, until 5 in the afternoon, for the purpose of settleing the same.

JOHN BAIRD.

N. B. The subscriber continues his business as usual; and has now on hand *Superfine Cloths of the best quality, Silk Cotton and worsted wiastcoating, Albian, Bedford, Imperial & Princes Cords, Scarlet Cloth & Cassimeres Silver Epaulets, Lace, Sword Knotts, Cord Tassells,* suitable for the Military.

J. B.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1813.

20 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAV from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, on the 15th inst. a *Negro* boy named MOSES, between 16 and 17 years of age, well grown of his age.—He had on when he went away a drab coloured cloth roundabout, olive velvet pantalons, stripped lindsey vest twilled, and an old castor hat. Ten dollars will be given if taken within the limits of Pittsburgh; Fifteen if within the county of Allegheny, and twenty if taken out of the county, and secured in any jail so that his master may get him again, or, if brought home reasonable charges.

JOSEPH BARKER

January 21.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale.

FORTY FIVE THOUSAND

Acres of land in Pennsylvania north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in survey from fifty to five hundred acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between ten and twenty miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 35 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country round the town of Butler.

The residue in Erie, Crawford and Mercer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large portion of these lands are of the best quality, and well calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near navagable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for any kind of water-works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrous farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Appy to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pensylvania,

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw-mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employ will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23 1811.

SPEECH

Of Mr. Quincy in the House of Representatives of the United States, on the bill for raising an additional force of 20,000 *men.*

Mr QUINCY said that he had some opinions upon the bill, which he wished to offer in full, though he should fail, he feared, from the want of health. The bill, he observed, proposed to augment the army by 20,000 men, this extension, if granted, would raise the army to 55,000. It had been stated on that floor by the committee of foreign relations, that the existing military establishment would answer all the purposes of internal national service, and that this new army of 20,000 men, was intended for the invasion of Canada. As this was the avowed purpose of the bill, he would bring it into distinct considerations.—The invasion and conquest of Canada as it was desirable in itself, and as it might be made conducive to the attainment of peace. He directed himself to his political friends and to his political opponents (for there were men on both sides who totally disbelieved that this was the object, and flattered their good hearts that it was a mere threat thrown out to aid negotiation) and he bid them beware how they acted upon that erroneous imagination. Whoever conceived that the measure was projected as a means of peace, or for any thing but an invasion of Canada, or that the war would not be continued, was grossly deceived. He warned his political opponents, who, though with upright views, submitted to the dictates of the cabinet, to recollect what their past experience must have shewn them. That no proposition which was likely to be obnoxious to public censure—no dose which was likely to create nausea, or to scour the popularity of the government, ever was administered by them, but some under operator was employed to suggest that there was some other object in it than the true one, and to assure those whose stomachs turned at it, that it was not what they thought it. Of this sort was the assurance given on the introduction of the embargo law, which was intended to operate inimically to G. Britain; but its advocates came there and urged that it was merely intended to save the essential resources of the country—And in like manner the incipient steps to this war were glossed over by an assurance that Mr. Foster had instructions which would enable administration to settle all differences with him—And the vast military establishments desired, are said to be only a grand scheme of pacification.

His political friends too, Mr. Q. appealed to in a warning voice. Too apt to rely on their own wisdom, they maintained that it could not be; it was impossible administration could meditate the taking of Canada—Where were the men? where was the money? The eastern states would be disgusted; common sense and common prudence forbid it: and, therefore, no project was less to be expected. But that was the very reason he said, why he thought it more likely to be suggested and adopted by the cabinet; and paradoxical and anamalous as it might seem, the reason why it was more likely to succeed too.

Out of twenty illustrations to which he could resort, he would select only two upon this subject. When the war came under consideration, no one believed that it was really a war for the conquest of Canada, or that our cabinet could seriously contemplate a war against Great Britain any more than they could against China. A nation in the enjoyment of more than thirty years peace to encounter one in the full prosecution of a war already of twenty years duration. A nation without resources; without an army; without a navy; without military force, science, habits or discipline, to go to war with the most rich and powerful nation upon earth, which, without raising one additional soldier or sailor, or equipping one additional ship, could carry havock and desolation over our shores and into our cities. Even now, many were pretty nearly in the same condition of mind as the gentleman of Pennsylvania, who insisted that the existance of a declaration of war was all a federal falshood—plagued with common sense and prudence, they could not believe the invasion of Canada possible, or that whatever hostile intention we might have to Great Britain, we could deliberately go to wreak it on a race of inoffensive colonists, with whom the people of our nation was on terms of friendly intercourse, in the habits of mutual interchange of acts of neighborhood—connecting themselves by marriage with each other, with so many inducements of head and of heart to avoid hostilities—It could not be believed—It could not be imagined that exclusive of these considerations we could think of going with a raw undisciplined militia against a country defended by at least twelve thousand regular veteran troops besides its militia; and to march into it, inviting treason by proclamation, in a quarter too, where such a system could be retorted upon us with the most terrible effect, seemed to be beyond the range of possibility; It never enters into their heads that all this was connected with the choice of electors for the next president, and that the invasion of Canada was only another mode of carrying on the election. But now all was revealed—Now it was as clear as day, proved to demonstration that the country may be disgraced, and yet the cabinet honoured—that the country may be ruined, yet those who hold its destinies be happy.

Mr. Q. here reverted to an expression of his, viz. that, paradoxical as it might appear, a measure was the more likely to succeed for being contradictory to common sense and common prudence. He said that there was something in flagrant audacity more likely to accomplish certain purposes than either strength or genius—and he who, regardless of shame undertook what never was thought of before, or before undertaken, was most likely to accomplish it. The project now in the contemplation of the government he thought of this kind, and quite likely to succeed—It was feasible—an army of 50,000 men might be obtained, he did believe—Money might and would be got by loan—and then such an army having a proper leader, animated by a conviction of its own strength, and of the danger of flinching, would not fail to get what they demanded, if not by the votes of this house, by the bayonet. Mr. Q. therefore warned them to see the business as it really was—A scheme of invasion which, as the *French Emperour* once said about ships and colonies—So his *friends in the American cabinet*

Here he was called to order by a member.

The speaker spoke, but we know not what specificalty was said by him, or by the member who called Mr. Quincy to order—We imagined at the time it related to taking down Mr. Quincy's words from that gentleman's reply, in which he said he was desirous to be responsible for every word he said, and then repeated them; insisting that it was right to call nations at peace with us, and indeed all as one as in alliance our friends—he spoke of their publick relations—he had a right to do so, and therefore he would say what he had before attempted to say; "a scheme of invasion, of which, as the French Emperour said about ships and colonies, so his friends, the American cabinet, may say of Canada, that they were entering into a scope of policy"—"I will tell gentlemen (continued Mr. Q.) that no government ever yet was injured by *false* inuendoes—the sting of sarcasm, and the strength of satire consist in the truth of the remark."

Considering then the object of the bill to be what it was called, a mean for taking Canada, Mr. Q. said he would view it in three distinct points:

1st. The invasion on its own merits.

2d. As a mean for the attainment of peace.

3d. As a mean for the advancement of the local views of the continent.

As to the first point, he said, he was not uttering his own opinion only, but the confirmed sentiments of the people in his portion of the union, that THE INVASION OF CANADA WAS CRUEL, WANTON, SENSELESS, AND WICKED. He was not, as might be understood by gentlemen, one of those new politicians recently produced, who worshiped in the temples where Condorcet was priest, and Machiavel was god, who considered that the end justified the means—that the least possible good to ones self was a sufficient cause for doing great evil to others—or could believe that for the offences of a people three thousand miles distant we were justified in visiting with fire and sword, an innocent unnoffending people, who were tied to us by acts of friendly intercourse and neighbourhood. What, though it were shown to the authors of these evils that the invasion of Canada would produce no effect on the conduct of the British cabinet—that there was no plunder to invite; no glory to be obtained—It would not avail—To such politicians, principle, feeling, pity, justice, were nothing—revenge was every thing.

Mr. Q. said that he knew of no legitimate basis of political, but the moral duties—No spring from which to draw conclusions respectieng either but from the nature of things, and the relations existing among them. It would be said that the war gave a right to take the property of the hostile nation, and that the dependencies and colonies being subjects, their property was liable—But there were other relations, he said, which deserved attention—The relations which nature had established between the U. States and those colonies—Antecedent to this war, there subsisted between Canada and the United States an intercourse of the most amicable and interesting nature. The people on both sides the St. Lawrence were but as one family, though living separately, in the constant reciprocation of friendly and tender offices—they even intermarried with each other. As enemies, if they had been so (they were, in fact, till now friends) there was nothing to fear from them. Seven millions of people had nothing to apprehend from not half a million. Plunder was not to be had there—And glory!—Surely there could be no glory! Seven millions conquering 500,000. A giant crushing a pigmy—The giant who could glory in such a triumph, must have a pigmy spirit indeed! Nor was this all—It could not in any material degree affeat Great-Britain to our advantage—on the contrary, the invasion, so far from having a favorable, had a most inauspicious effect. It was the invasion of Canada that gave new strength to the British ministers at the election. The British people were willing to take ground with America on principle, but when they saw that we grasped at the first opportunity to carry the warm among their harmless colonists, sympathy enlisted them on the side of the latter, and produced an effect upon their temper, such as might be expected. But all these considerations were lost upon the cabinet. Even before the war was declared, our army was marched against the Canadians. And it was not owing to our government, or their advocates in that house that at the moment Mr. Q. was speaking, the bones of the Canadians were not mixed with the ashes of their habitations. "Since the invasion of the buchaneers (said Mr. Q.) there is nothing in history like this war. The disgrace of our armies is celestial glory, compared to the disgrace reflected on our country by this invasion—yet it is called a war for glory! glory!—Yes such glory as that of the tyger when it tears the bowels from that of the lamb, filling the wilderness with its savage roars. The glory of Zengis Khan without his greatness—The glory of Bonaparte." Far from me and mine, and far from my country (continued Mr. Q.) be such glory.

Fame is no plant of mortal soil,
Nor in the glistening foil
Sets off to the world, nor in broad rumor lie.
But lives and spreads aloft to those pure eyes
And perfect witness of all judging Jove,
When he pronounces lastly on each deed,
Of such a fame as this be my country's meed.

Mr. Q. said that not only all the duties so far as they have relation to that people, but those we owe ourselves, our fellow citizens, and our constitution, suggest that WE ARE THE VERY LAST PEOPLE on the face of the earth that should call together and embody the vagabonds of the country, and put them under that dangerous class of men "the choice spirits." Did the house learn nothing from history Did it not tell them with manifest proofs thick set through its pages that armies when placed under such men, when they come to know their strength, and to understand the power men derive from acting in concert, and feeling the comforts of a life of useless indolence, come to be disbanded, and so to sink into insignificance, will never consult old spinners, and weavers, the plodding creatures of thought and labour and principle, but will take counsel from their leader what they shall next do. "Remember, said Mr. Quincy, "remember, I warn you, he who plants the American standard on the walls of Quebec, plants it for himself, and will parcel it out into dukedoms and seignories, and counties, to his followers. When I contemplate the character and consequence of this measure, it is a solace to me under my regrets, that my section of the union has no hand in it—that it abhors and eschews it—that we have done our utmost to drive the guilty authors of it from their seats—that our hands are not embrued in blood—and that the souls sent to their untimely reckoning by the recent measures have not to accuse or bear witness against us before the judgment seat of heaven."—This way of thinking, Mr. Q. said was not peculiar to him, but was the opinion of *all* the moral sense and of nine-tenths of tho intelligence of the section from which he came. Some who are here, said he, from that quarter; some of the household troops who lounge for what they can pick up about the government house, will say differently—toadeaters, who live on the elemosynary ill-purchased courtesy, upon the palace—swallow great men's spitties, and get judgships, and wonder at the fine sights and fine rooms, and fine company, and most of all wonder how they themselves got there—these creatures will tell yo —that such as I describe are not the s timents of the people of New-Englan But I say "look at the elections! the state of Massachusetts an individu against whom there was no objectio but his being friendly to the cabinet an its system, was put out in favor of a ma of another stamp. Sir, I have conversed upon the question with men of al ranks, conditions and parties ih Massachusetts: men hanging over the plough and on the spade: the twenty, thirty, fifty acre men, and their answers have uniformly been to the same effect. They have asked simply, "What is the invasion for? Is it for land? We have enough. Plunder? There is none there. New States? We have more than is good for us. Territory? There must be a standing army to keep it; and there must be another standing army here to watch that—These are judicious, honest, patriotic, sober men, who, if it were requisite, and their sense of moral duty went along with the war, would fly to the standard of their country at the winding of a horn—but heard yours with the same indifference they would have heard a Jew's harp or a banjoo; because they were disgusted with the mode of carrying on the war." The conclusion of Mr. Quincy then on this point was, that the invasion of Canada was cruel, as it brought fire and sword among an innocent, unoffending people—wanton, because it could produce no imaginable good—senseless, as to this country, because it commences a system which, when once begun, can never be closed, and the army of invasion will be the conquerors of home—and wicked, because it is perverting the blessings and beneficence of God to the ruin of his fellow creatures.

On the 2nd point, viz. as the measure was a mean of terminating the war—Mr. Quincy said, that this was grounded on the expectation that it would operate on Great-Britain by fear. As to the feasibility of the conquest, he would say nothing, further than he admitted we had the means—but if Great-Britain saw that it was a threat we meant to execute, and was sure that the conquest of Canada could be effected—Just in proportion as she was sure of that—in that proportion was there the less chance of her coming to an accommodation. Young politicians in that house, with the pen feathers yet unshed, and the shell still sticking upon them—perfectly unfledged, though they fluttered and cackled on the floor of congress, who form such extravagant and ignorant opinions of a very proud nation; a nation the last of all in the world to be intimidated, should be informed that the fact, which above all others the history of England most incontrovertibly established, is, that she always sacrifices the present to the future—that she always meets danger half way; and that she yields nothing to menaces. This was the basis of her power and her greatness. This, how little soever known upon the floor of congress, was well known by our cabinet, and as well made use of to their purposes—on that ground the present measure, like the attack on Canada, was, not to make peace, but to ensure war. Mr. Q. said he meant to judge truly, but it was his privilege and his duty, as a publick man, to expose the bad principles of the cabinet. In this case the principle and the practice was, that there was no attempt to negotiate which was not preceded by some subtlety to prevent its success,—and looking at their reasons it was this: The way that party threw out their opponents and got into power, was by associating them with political prejudices in favor of Great Britain. In circulating those prejudices lay the whole strength of the present administration—For this reason they never will let any topick connected with that subject be fairly weighed. Bringing antipathies against Britain to bear on opposition—circulating those antipathies and keeping them alive, being the whole object of their policy—for this the treaty of 1804 was rejected; for this the treaty of 1807 was rejected; for this the embargo was laid; and for this the treasury was squeezed of 50,000 dollars to Henry, in order to aid the executive at the eve of an election, and to secure his own election to the chief magistracy by circulating that infamous calumny. These British antipathies were to the president and his friends what Peter's loaf, in the Tale of the Tub, was to him, beef, mutton, veal, pudding, tarts, and custards.

From the rejection of the treaty of 1804 the American cabinet contrived previous to every negotiation to adopt some plan to prevent its success. It recommended the non intercourse merely to preclude negotiation; the consequence was, that Great Britain would not proceed till it was suspended; a treaty then ensued, and that treaty was rejected—then they had recourse to the embargo—then came the arrangement with Erskine, in order to gain popularity for the new president, without ever asking the young man whether he had credentials for the purpose. But there was a much worse and more provoking outrage practised to inflame Great Britain; an insult personally to the British king; an insult, such as gentlemen do not bear from each other—no less than an assertion that the British monarch did not know what was his own honor so well as Mr. Madison truly—and this, Mr. Smith, the secretary of state, honestly avowed afterwards, was put in by Mr. Madison himself, and put in with the sole view to keep irritation alive.

If there was any thing to which man could be solemnly pledged, the president was pledged both as a magistrate and a gentleman, that the Berlin and Milan decrees were repealed on the 1st Nov. 1810—on that assertion of his, the renewed hostility to Great Britain was founded; and yet, behold! when that hostility was commenced, Napoleon declared that the conditions he stipulated being complied with by that hostility, *then*, for the first time, and not till then, viz. in March, 1811, the Berlin and Milan decrees were repealed. Mr. Madison said in his message, that in the repeal there was something very objectionable. It was time for him to say and to think so, when the French emperour therein gave him the lie direct. As soon as the American cabinet found that there was a mistake, they ought to have met Great Britain half way in an accommodation——If they had a real wish for peace they would have done so, and agreed to a cessation of hostilities, instead of which, when the Governor of Canada proposed an armistice, he sent the whole force of the army against that country, and did every thing to involve the country in ruin, havock, and desolation. This disclosed a disposition out of the ordinary course of inhumanity, and if it were not too lamentable to be treated with levity, might be compared to the disposition ascribed to the giant in the children's old play—

Fee, faw, fum.
I smell the blood of a British man,
Be he dead, or be he alive,
I will have some.

Unanimity had been spoken of—If by union was meant concert in the conquest of Canada, he for one would never unite—it would be treachery to his country. If one dollar was the offering, he would have upon him the guilt of it. But if government would limit the army. stop this bill and its threats, they should have his support. He knew there were those who were ready to open upon him with the old stale cry of British connexion. It was not egotism to speak of what belonged to his country.—It would ill become a man whose family had been two centuries settled in the state, and whose interest, connexions and affections were exclusively American, to shrink from his duty for the yelpings of those blood-hound mongrels who were kept in pay to hunt down all who opposed the court—a pack of mangy hounds of recent importations—their backs still sore with the stripes of European castigation, and their necks marked with the check collar——"No, (exclaimed Mr. Q.) may Heaven so deal with me as I am faithful to my country, and may a just judgment fall on me if I fail to bring to the publick tribunal, those who are bringing that country to ruin." Of the men who compose the American cabinet, Mr. Q. said he knew but little, and that little did not make him ambitious to know more—but duty obliged him to look into the construction of it—Doing so he found that the destinies of the country had for twelve years been exclusively wielded by three individuals—two Virginians and one foreigner. Out of 28 years of our government's existence, Virginians had for 24 been presidents—to perpetuate that power in the state was the object—James the 1st was a long time ago as secure of being appointed for a second four years as the prince regent of England to the throne of his father; and by a similar plan of intrigue the succession is already fixed on for James the second.

With his election the bill before the house was connected. Mr. Q. would show that the bill was not what it pretended to be, but something else. There was a great army to be raised by a great loan. It was natural then to inquire by whom that army was to be commanded? The answer distinctly was, "by the man who was destined for the next presidency." If personal considerations governed him, Mr. Q. said, this was not the time to develop his machinations; but it was his duty to show how we were moving on by degrees to standing army despotism. From documents he read he showed that the firm laid plan of the cabinet of *three* was, to place one of themselves in the command of the army. And he appealed to every honest man in the house, whether they could match from history the pace of our state managers, or whether such a rapid progress of ambition had ever been developed, as in this free republick, a cabinet of only three men, raising an army of 55,000 men, and placing one of themselves at the head of it,

For what he had said, Mr. Q. said. he would be responsible to his state and constituents. If they were content to be subject to men they knew nothing about, he had not to accuse himself of want of effort to save them. If by the machinations of ambitious wicked men, his children should become slaves, and be yoked with a negro to the carriage of some southern despot, they should at least have the consolation to say—"our father is guiltless."

◆

We know not that the following has ever been in print before. It is one of those rare examples of virtuous fortitude, displayed in defiance of worldly power, which ennobles our nature.

[*Fed. Rep.*

When Pius VII. issued his bull of excommunication against Bonaparte, the Abbot of the religious order of La Trappe then in Paris, was arrested by the tyrant on the mere suspicion that he had caused the same to be published on the walls of Notre Dame and the Palace of rhe Thuilleries. This venerable prelate at the age of eighty years was ordered for execution in the course of twelve hours. Previous to his death, he delivered into the hands of his confessor the following copy of a letter addressed to Bonaparte:—

"A scaffold can no more degrade virtue than a throne can enoble crime. In condemning me unheard, to death, you have acted the part of a tyrant—in submitting, with resignation, I have performed the part of a christian. My age and infirmities could not promise much longer existence—by your cruelty you have therefore merely shortened the agony, the last painful scene, I trust of a well spent inoffensive life. Can you suppose death an unwelcome visitor to a man who near 40 years ago dug his grave with his own hands, and who ever since has endeavored to prepare himself for that awfull moment when he shall appear before his Celestial Creator, before the supreme judge of the Universe, terrible to guilt, terrible to assassins, however elevated,—kind to innocence however obscure?

Unfortunate man!—you have my prayers!—Oh! repent before the door of mercy is shut against you for ever!

Your corrupt flatterrers, your debased slaves call you "all powerful"—sinful man all powerfull! a weak a wicked man all powerful! what profanity! what impiety! what blasphemy! you all powerful!—you who have not the power to create a blade of grass, or the wing of an insect! you who cannot arrest a drop of rain from the smallest cloud, or produce the least ray of the sun through an overcast firmament!

Blush, Oh! sinner, for the meanness of your accomplices, and acknowledge, prostrate in the dust, your own littleness, your own insignificence before a God WHO ALONE IS ALL POWERFUL——who in an instant can reduce you and your usurped dominions to atoms, and from a pitiless scourge transform you to bleeding sacrifice!

Listen to a dying man who has nothing more to hope or to fear in this wretched world—who addresses you with no other view but to prevent you, if possible, from increasing the mass of your enormities—from provoking the imprecations of more innocent blood on your already too culpable head.

Educated in christianity, by the bounty of that family whose throne you have usurped, your perverse disposition, or your unnatural ambition, caused you to proclaim yourself an infidel before you had attained the age of manhood. You enlisted while yet a youth in the ranks of the persecutors, of the robbers, the murderers of the ministers of Christ. You assisted this sacrilegeous horde to overthrow his temples, to level his altars, but you surpassed them in wickedness by doing to your outrages against christianity an apostacy to Mahomet; to delude those whom you had shocked by your armies, you from base and selfish motives, pretended to return to the God of your childhood; to the church of your forefathers—but no sooner had the Holy Father administered his absolution and condescended to consecrate you a ruler, than you plotted to confound the sacred authority of the Pontiff with the arrogated right of the emperor, and to dictate a doctrine to the church as well as a code to the state. To the admonitions of Pius VII. you replied, by the seizure of the papal territory, by innovation of religion, by threats to extirpate the very foundation of christianity! The excommunication, necessarially pronounced, dissolved the allegiance of all your oppressed subjects, made you in the christian world an outlaw for whose conversion charity might induce us secretly to pray, but whose temporal prosperity it would have been sinful to desire. We had no choice but to obey, or to wound our consciences—instead of punishing us who remained firm on our duty, you ought rather to have esteemed us as honest men; and trusted us as conscientious christians; those who are not intimidated by poverty, by prisons, by racks and executioners, must be above all earthly considerations; and are more worthy of confidence than those to whom purjury is familiar; those who fear their God will never forsake their rightful Prince. In the day of calamity (that day which worketh repentance) you will be sure to find their arms stretched out to defend you, and their lips ready to speak consolation to your distracted bosom; while perjurers, infidels and atheists, will not only desert you, but will struggle with each other in casting the first stone. Spare, therefore, those venerable Christian Priests, who like myself behold in you, until the day of repentance, not their legitimate sovereign, but an excommunicated sinner; the wilfull enemy of his God, as well as of his fellow beings.

You have my forgiveness, and my ardent prayers for your conversion—I hasten to your God, and to my God!—Oh! pray and repent and you may yet be saved!

FROM FRANCE.

[*From the Boston Centinel, Jan.* 13.]

We have seen a gentleman of information who has conversed with capt. Brown from Bayonne, and was informed by him that he did not bring any papers; that it was the opinion of well informed men in Bayonne, to use the capts. words, that Bonaparte was in a bad box in Russia; that it was reported that he had twice left Moscow, and had a 3d time taken possession of it.

Captain B. had heard nothing from Spain.

Meagre as these tidings are they may be considered as corroborative of the glorious news announced in the last Centinel, and must increase the public solicitude for further accounts.

"In 20 days" says *Bonaparte* in his 24th bulletin, "it will be necessary we should be in winter quarters." We have no doubt, he has attempted to obtain these quarters in Poland, or Germany, but that the Russians have prevented him and compelled him to continue among the embers and tottering walls of Moscow.

This to be sure is calculation, but if woes did not thicken in clusters around the tyrant, we are confident his parasites in Bayonne would not have permitted a vessel to depart for America, without communicating his bulletins of his career to his dear friends in the U. States.

A few days only can elapse before we must have information of the utmost interest; and fulfil the expectation that the flames of Moscow have in effect heated a furnace which is fast melting down the Iron Colossus of Europe.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January* 16.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill from the House of Representatives, for the encouragement of enlistments and better organization of the army, having been agreed to by the House, it only wants the signature of the President to become a law.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 18.

Latest and Important from Europe.

The ship Tontine, which left Liverpool on the 1st December, has arrived at New-York.

We are unable to give the details of the intelligence by this arrival, as our London papers have not yet been received.

Letters from New-York state that another battle had been fought by the Russians and French on the 24th of October, near Mojaisk, in which the Frenceh were defeated with the loss of twenty four thousand men—That Bonaparte had retreated to Smolensk, from which his last Bulletin was dated on the 8th of November, and that before quitting Moscow he had caused the immense pile of the Kremlin to be blown up.

Advice is received by the Tontine that the British government had stopped issuing licenses, and that a squadron of ten seventy-four gun ships and twenty frigates was preparing for the American station.

We understand that the French papers represent the retreat of Bonaparte as a lateral and not a retrograde movement, and say, that the emperor was in fine health, and had taken a position with his army in a fertile province, abounding in supplies of all kinds.

The following article corroborates the French disasters in Russia.

The news by the schr. Express, arrived at Annapolis from Nantz, which she left on the 28th November, has not yet been received in the regular way.—It is however, rumoured that a corps of the French army amounting to 42,000 men unable to contend any longer with fatigue, famine and cold, had surrendered at discretion to the Russians, and that Bonaparte had proposed an armistice to the Emperor Alexander, who refused it.

(*Freeman's Journal.*

Nearly all the effective troops in Cadiz, (4000 men, and the 67th regt.) had marched to join Lord Wellington previous to the 21st October.

From the Boston Palladium, Jan. 12.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

A letter from Salem mentions the arrival at Cape-ann on Sunday evening of the schr. Gold-Coiner, of New-York, 48 days from Bayonne.

We could get no political news by this arrival except that by the verbal communication of the captain, it appears, that the general impression on the public mind in France was unfavorable to the *French arms*—and that certain rumours prevailed of Bonapartes having left *Moscow*—fought a great battle—and retired again to that City.

If this last should be true, he has undoubtedly been defeated by Kutusow and driven back upon Moscow, from which place he will never return—Such an event is too great for us to indulge any hopes of its having taken place. It is so far corroborative of the Russian accounts that Paris dates of the 13th of November which might have been received at *Bayonne*, before the departure of the above vessel, and which would have contained later news from the armies than what we have received from England under the same date, announces nothing of consequence, and therefore lead us to the conclusion that the French have nothing to boast of.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

FRIDAY, *January* 29, 1813.

Our paper is this day presented to our readers from an entire new type, and in a style and appearance greatly improved—but although the dress is new, and the workmanship neat, yet the body and spirit of the production continues, and will continue to be composed of good sound federal materials. These it has been our pride and our aim to employ and recommend for more than 20 years—we have seen their origin, their progress, their severe trial and persecution, and we have survived to witness their sanction by time and experience—to see them adopted and openly approved, by those who were once their most decided adversaries—to see standing armies, navy, war, excise, loans, stamp tax, land tax, kidnapping servants, apprentices and minors, proposed and advocated by the very men who ascended to popularity and power, by exciting alarm, resistance and insurrection, against internal taxation, when proposed in its mildest shape—and finally, to see the alien law executed in Pennsylvania, and naturalization refused to foreigners by a President of the United States, who had himself written a book against the alien law as being oppressive upon foreigners, and dangerous to civil liberty.

In this season of wonderful novelty, it will not appear strange that we have got a new coat—not a turn-coat trimmed at the treasury—not a fancy coat finished with French lining—but an honest American coat, warp and woof, durable in its texture, and creditable to the owner.

Subscribers will perceive, that while we are thus incurring expence to render our paper more worthy of their support, that these heavy advances cannot be met otherwise than by a fulfilment of their engagements with us.

THE FLOOD.—On Monday last, the Monongohala river which had been frozen over for some time, broke its icy fetters. and rose from 12 to 15 feet.—the Allegheny at the same time rose with such rapidity, that destruction was threatened to every thing in its neighbourhood. The banks overflowed, and the lots adjoining were entirely inundated——Many boats have been lost, and considerable damage has been done to property. It is feared that the farms on the Monongahela and Allegheny rivers have suffered considerably.

DRAFTED MILITIA.

By the 25th section of the militia law of Pennsylvania, it is expressly provided "That each draft shall be liable to serve "two months *and no longer*; and so be "relieved by the class next in numeri-"cal order:—The relief to arrive at the "place of destination at least two days "before the expiration of the term of the "class to be relieved."

By act of Congress of 12th April, 1812, the President of the United States is authorised to require of the executive of the different states their respective quotas of *one hundred thousand Militia*, to be detached and brought into public service when demanded for a period not longer than *six months*.

In pursuance of this act of Congress the President made a requisition upon the Governor of Pennsylvania for a portion of the militia of this State to serve for *six months*.

The Governor of Pennsylvania and his superior officers not being able to find volunteers for this arduous service, proceeded to draft the militia of the western counties of the state for six months instead of two, and have marched *two thousand* of them out of the State, and placed them under the command of *General Harrison*, who is not an officer of the State, nor under the United States, but now holds his command under a commission from Kentucky.

The Governor never asked the Legislature of this State to extend the term of service from two to six months:—nor is there any law giving the power, but on the contrary, expressly prohibiting a longer term of service than two months, s pointing out the relief to be sent at that time.

Yet the Brigade inspectors have actually drafted the men for six months,—fined those who did not go, the sum of ninety six dollars—and the Adjutant Gener Reed, organised these drafted men fo six months, and sent them away to th State of Ohio, where they have been he and are still held in service.

The legislature is now in session, an if they do not examine this business to th foundation, and bring the offenders to account, then, we have no Government o laws, but must submit to any and every oppression which may be offered or inflicted upon us—We are not able to discover any authority in the Governor or hi officers to compel a service of more th two months at one time—If more w wanted, it was his duty to have assemble the legislature, and to have asked fo further power.

We repeat it, that as far as we hav been able to trace the militia law, there no authority for this draft for six months:—The poor fellows who have marched are now illegally held in service:—Those who have been fined, have had their money illegally extorted, and ought to have redress, probably can have redress in a Court of Justice:—Those who have perished or may perish in the dreadful scene where they have been marched, never can call upon their country to upbraid it but the assemblymen of the Wester Country do not deserve their seats if th fail to prosecute effectually an enquiry i to this business, and if it be wrong, a we believe it, then let its authors who ever they are, be brought forward to answer it.

A Drafted Militia Man.

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

The election in New-Jersey for Members of Congress terminated on Wednesday evening last. We have heard bu from one county, (Somerset) which gav a greater majority for the federal ticke than it did when the assembly were chosen; though the number of votes take in the whole was much smaller than a that election.—*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

The loan bill for the present year was yesterday introduced into the House o Representatives by the committee o Ways and Means. The amount of th Loan, is, as usual, left blank in the bill to be filled up by the House. The rat of interest is not prescribed; the loan t be irredeemable for twelve years, or such further time as the government sha think proper to contract for. A com mission of one-fourth of one per cent. proposed to be allowed to persons re ceiving subscriptions for, or makin sales of the stock to be created by th bill. *Nat. Intel.*

CAPTAIN JOHN B. ALEXANDER, ha been promoted to the rank of Major.— His command is composed of the Pittsburgh Blues, the Greensburgh Riflem and Captain M'Cray's Company of U States (12 months volunteers,) from Rich mond, Virginia,

(*Ohio Paper.*)

TECUMSEH.

We find in the history of Gen. Hull's expedition, the following "brief descrip tion" of this celebrated warrior.

"Tecumseh is about 45 years of ag of the Shawnee tribe, 6 feet high, we proportioned for his height, of erect an lofty deportment, penetrating eye, rathe stern in his visage; artful; insidious preparing enterprises, and bold in the execution. His eloquence is nervou concise and impressive. In his youth before the treaty of Greenville, he wa of the boldest warriors who infested th Ohio river—seizing boats—killing emi grants—loading the horses he took wit the most valuable plunder—and, retirin to the Wabash, where, careless of wea himself, he soon lavished the treasure of his rapine upon his followers, which, when exhausted, he replenished by fresh depredations. Among the Indians, Tecumseh is esteemed the boldest warrior of the west.

BANKS.

The following is, we believe, a tolerably correct statement of the applications for Bank charters, at present before the Legislature:

In city and county of Philadelphia,	3
In Lancaster county,	3
In Northampton county,	1
In Berks county,	1
In York county,	1
In Cumberland county,	1
In Franklin county,	1
In Fayette county,	2
In Somerset county,	1
In Allegheny county,	1
In Huntingdon county	1
	16

It is difficult to say what course the Legislature will pursue this winter, in regard to Banks. It is probable, however, that the numerous applications for charters will increase the difficulty of granting charters to any.

A bill will probably soon be offered for taxing unincorporated Banks; and a bill providing a general system of banking, it is expected will shortly be reported by the committee appointed for that purpose.

[*Penn. Rep.*

ABSTRACT STATEMENT

Of the Finances of Pennsylvania, for the year 1812.

RECEIPTS.

For lands and certain town lots,		125,125 28
Dividend on stock in bank of Penn. for 1 year	149,392 00	
Do. do. Phila. do.	34,014 50	
Do. do. Farmers and Mechanics, do.	8,540 00	
		191,976 50
Balance of the stock of the U. S. the property of this state redeemed agreeably to acts of congr's	5,320 76	
Interest received thereon,	79 81	
		5,400 62
Dividend on stock, held by the state in the Reading, and Perkiomen turnpike company.		75 00
AUCTION DUTIES.		
F. Montmollin	17,255 98	
S. E. Weir	14,266 62	
John Humes	13,565 37	
Thomas Passmose	9,262 76	
Peter Kuhn	579 6	
John Dorsey	432 6½	
A. M'Karaber	111 3	
Jas. M'Glathery, balance due by him as late auctioner.	242 50	
		55,713 91
Tavern licences and militia exempt fines,		26,417 75
OLD DEBTS:		
From the estate of the late J. Nicholson,	6,833 00	
From John Hewson for money lent,	533 33	
From asrignees of Owen Biddle	503 39	
From administration of the late Frederick Aitkis,	545 47	
		8,215 19
Miscellaneous		6,498 5
Taxes on the offices of register, recorder, prothonotary, etc.		7,804 72
Court Fines		1,561 49
Fees of office of Secretary of the Commonwealth,		735 17
		438,913 82

EXPENDITURES.

LEGISLATURE.		
Pay of members of the senate, and contingent expenses,		19,397 36
Pay of members of the house of representatives and contingent expenses,		49,327 26
EXECUTIVE.		
Governor's salary,		5,333 32
Secretary of the Commonwealth's salary,		2,000 00
Deputy secretary do.		1,200 00
Contingent expenses of secretary's office,		2,775 11
JUDICIARY.		
Chief justice's sal'y	2,668 64	
Assistant justices of the supreme court	4,000 00	
Circuit expenses	1,964 00	
Late attorney gen.	127 77	
Present attorney gen.	531 45	
Salaries of the presidents of the courts of common pleas	18,400 00	
Do of associate do	13,231 39	
		49,921 21
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
Salary of state treasurer,	1,333 33	
Salary of Clerks and contingent expenses of treasury,	3,243 18	
Salary of auditor general,	1,333 32	
Salary of Clerk and contingent expenses of auditor general's office,	1,447 87	
		7,357 69
LAND DEPARTMENT.		
Secretary's salary (fifteen months)	1,666 56	
Clerks and contingencies,	5,632 75	
Salary of surveyor general,	1,333 32	
Clerks and contingencies,	4,754 56	
		13,386 89
CONTINGENT EXPENCES.		
For general purposes,		162,646 82
EXPENSES.		
Attending removal of seat of government to Harrisb'gh,		1,545 59
FOR INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.		
Under acts of different years,		394 61 00
PENSIONS.		
To old soldiers, under various acts,		4,540 47
PENNSYLVANIA CLAIMANTS.		
Under various acts,		14,750 92
MILITIA.		
Expense and expenditures for all purposes,		10,923 84
EXPENSES,		
Incurred and paid in conquence of the existence of war.		22,768 26
Total amount of payments, from Dec. 8, 1811, to Nov. 30, 1812.		308,960 84

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts for the year 1812,	438,913 32	
Expenses for do.	308,960 84	
Clear income for one year,		129,952 98
To which add, cash in the treasury, Dec. 1st, 1811,		60,045 98
Cash now in the treasury,		189,908 23

Besides the debts due to the state for lands, many of which are annually paid off and besides debts due by individuals both of which form a fund that may be anticipated, of at least two millions of dollars the state owns the following bank stock.

In the bank of Pennsylvania,	1,500,000 00
In the bank of Philadelphia,	523,300 00
In the Farmers and Mechanics bank,	85,400 00
	2,108,700 00
The annual income of this stock, if equal to the dividends of the bank of Pennsylvania, would be,	250,870 00
At present it yields annually, say,	200,000 000
So that, if the expenditure were to continue at the rate of the past year, which was by 60,000 dollars greater than usual, and if the income were not to increase, as it probably will, the state of Pennsylvania, has at its command for all state and internal purposes, a clear annual income of	300,000 00

THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

From the Port Folio of March 1812, we collect the following information respecting the character and reign of *Alexander Emperor of Russia?* Every thing must be interesting that is calculated to make us better acpuainted with the man upon whose fate depends in a great degree the happiness or misery of the civilised world.

Alexander the 1st, Emperor of all the Russias, was born on the 12th of December 1777, married in the year 1793, to Louisa Maria, Princes of Baden, now the reigning Empress, and was crowned at Moscow on the 16th September 1801, having ascended the throne on the 12th of March of that year. Since his accession, he has added to the Russian Empire the provinces of Belestock, Finland and Georgia, containing together a population of one million six hundred thousand inhabitants. He has by canals of an immense extent effected a communication between the Baltick and Black Seas, a distance of 2000 miles—the Sea of Prussia and the Black Sea—and the Baltick and Caspian Seas. Under his administration a new organisation of the government has been made. The ministry is now divided into the following departments:

1st, of Foreign affairs; 2d, of War; 3d, of Marine; 4th, of the Interior; 5th, of Justice; 6th, of Finance; 7th, of Publick instruction; 8th, of General Police. The minister of each of these departments renders an annual account to the council of state.

Among the most important laws of this reign, is that relative to commerce, which fixes the rights and priviliges as well as the duties of merchants, whether natives of the country, resident foreigners or trancient traders. What is more characteristic of the liberal views of the Emperor is the privilege granted to the nobility of engaging in trade, either personally or by the investment of their funds in commercial houses, without any derogation from their perogatives or dignity. Of the same character is the law for naturalising the Jews, which provides the means of instruction for them—invites them to share in agriculture and trade, and without restraining in the least the liberty of their religion, extends to them the rights and protection of other Russian subjects.

During the reign of Alexander, a number of universities, colleges and primary schools, have been established in various parts of the Empire. In order to secure the great objects of these institutions, the order of Jesuits has received the Emperor's protection, and a college has been founded for them at Petersburgh.

In addition to these improvements in the foreign and domestic affairs of the Russian Empire—the laws have undergone a general amelioration, which has freed the peasantry of the country, from the many aggressions and miseries to which they have been before subjected.

(Boston Palladium.)

THE ILLITERATE ROBBER.

A Gentlemen, one evening pretty late passing over the Point Neuf, in Paris, with a lanthorn in his hand, was accosted by a strange man, in a manner rather polite and seemingly suppliant, who requested him to read a paper, which he said he had that moment picked up, and did not know but what it might be of consequence; the gentleman in holding up his lanthorn, in order to read the paper, had likewise an opportunity of surveying the person and features of the person who had accosted him, which he did with some attention.

In the paper he found a few lines, which I have translated as literally as the idiom of the two different languages would admit.

Speak not a word when this you've read,
Or in an instant you'll be dead,
Give up your money, watch and rings,
Or other valuable things;
Depart then quickly as you will,
Only remember silence still?

The gentleman considering his situation, and the purport of the threat contained in the paper, thought it most prudent to continue silent and to act as it directed—He accordingly delivered his watch, rings and money; but at the same time, renewed his survey of the person to whom he gave them; and was so minute in his scrutiny, that he fancied he could at any time swear to him.

The man was soon apprehended for a riot, and on his way to the justice, was perceived by the gentleman to whom he had presented the paper, who accompanied him to the magistrate, and exhibited an account of the before mentioned occurrences against him; he was for want of proper proof respecting the riot, acquitted of the affair, but wes sent to prison on account of the above gentleman's accusation

When he was brought to the bar to take his trial he appeared quite unconcerned, and pleaded not guilty, with the greatest confidence? The gentleman who was the only evidence that could be procured—swore positively to the fact, and to the identity of his person.

When he came to make his defence, he thus addressed the bench?

"My lords, I confess on the evening specified I did meet this gentleman on Point Neuf, and the transaction as he has related it very exactly passed between us; but in the affair I am very far from having been guilty of eny ill intention.—It is my misfortune not to be able to read—I picked up the paper just before I met the gentleman; I thought perhaps it might be of consequence: Seeing the gentleman and judging from his appearance that he might be able to read; observing likewise the conveniency of his having a lanthorn in his hand, I requested that he would do me the favor to read the paper——he complied——and after reading it to himself, to my great surprise, he put his rings, watch and money into my hands: I was so astonished that I had not the power to enquire into the contents of the paper, or to follow him for an explanation of his actions; afterwards, on reflection, I imagined the paper must have been of great value, and that he had given me his rings, watch and money, to get rid of me, and to keep to himself what was far more considerable in worth.

Thus, if any one hath been wronged, I think it is myself, and I hope justice will be done me."

By this bold and artful defence, and the notoriety of his not having made any formal demand on the gentleman, he got off, for he was acquited, though the whole court was conscious of his being the guilty person.

(Poulson.)

John Randolph.—An act has passed the legislature of Georgia for changing the name of the county of *Randolph* to that of *Jasper*; the preamble to the law states, that in the conduct of John Randolph, after whom the county is named, they observe such a desertion of correct principles, and such an attachment to the enemies of the United States, as to render his name odious to the people of Georgia, and of the United States.——*This is democratic folly and meanness.*

Disappointment?——The ambitious, disappointed person, is something that rays out of darkness, and inspiring nothing but gloom and melancholy.

Consideration?——"Commune with thy self. O man! and consider wherefore thou wert made. Contemplate thy powers, contemplate thy wants, and thy connection; so shall thy discover the duties of life, and be directed in all thy ways."

DIED, on Wednesday the 20th inst. at Yellow Creek, in the state of Ohio, where he had been for some time, Mr. ALEXANDER M'NICKLE, Sen. of this town. Mr. M'Nickle resided here upwards of 28 years, during which time he sustained the character of an upright, honest man, and was much respected by all who knew him. He has left a family to deplore the loss of an affectionate husband and a tender and indulgent father.—His remains were brought to this place, and interred in the burial ground of the First Presbyterian Church, attended by a large concourse of citizens.

Died, on the 3d inst. in Donnegall township, Lancaster County, at the house of his father in law, Brico Clark, Esq. the *Rev. Samuel Porter, Junr.* son of the **Rev. Samuel Porter** of Westmoreland county, and late pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and principal of the academy in Cumberland, Maryland. His talents, his acquirements, and his piety gave reason to hope had his life been prolonged, that he would have been highly useful in the church, and the literary institution of which he had the direction.

Lan. Journal.

PUBLIC DINNER.

Greensburgh, Jan. 22, 1813.

THE Citizens of Greensburgh, in honor to Capt Markle, and to evince their high gratification at his safe return into Westmoreland County, had prepared at the house of Simon Drum, Senr. an elegant dinner, of which the captain was invited to partake. At 2 oclock about 30 of his friends assembled, and greeted his safe return with the most heartfelt welcome—The Hon John Young, Esqr. presided as President, and the Hon. John Irwin, Esqr. as Vice President.——after the cloth was withdrawn, several appropriate volunteer toasts was given.

By the President.——The volunteer companies of Westmoreland county now in the service of the United States.

By the Vice President—The invincible band of heroes who fought under col. Campbell—They have gathered the laurels which other armies sought in vain.

By Major Armstrong.—Capt. Alexander and the Greensburgh Volunteers—They have done their duty.

By the Rev. W. Speer—May honor attend the American arms while employed, and the necessity to employ them soon cease.

By a Gentleman—Capt Butler and the Pittsburgh Blues——An honor to their country.

By Mr. R. Graham—The memory of Lieut Waltz—He fell gallantly doing his duty in his country's cause.

By the President (after Capt Markle had retired)—The gallant Capt Markle and his Westmoreland troop—They have distinguished themselves.

FRANKLINTON, *(Ohio) Jan.* 15.

Gen. Harrison left this place on Saturday for Upper Sandusky.

A company of United States infantry arrived here on Sunday from Chillicothe.

There are now at this place 4 companies of regulars, and three companies of 12 months volunteers. It is said they will not remain here many days.

We have heard a report, which, we think wants confirmation, that General Winchester, with his command, has arrived at the Rapids,

Gen. Perkin's brigade of Ohio militia are still at Lower Sandusky.

Gen. Tupper's brigade remain at the camp near M'Arthur's blockhouse.—About 300 of them were on the sick list by the last accounts.

We are asked, every day, when the army will move for Detroit? Omniscience alone can solve the question.

The public stores which are daily arriving at, and forwarded from this place to the Head-Quarters of the army, are immense. Nevertheless, it is said, that there is but a small quantity of forage at Upper Sandusky.

The weather, for some days past, has been extremely cold, the ground very hard frozen, and transportation thereby rendered tolerably easy.

NORFOLK, *January* 6.

It is distressing indeed to read the various accounts of the suffering of the troops of the United States. We may form some judgement of what occurs at other places, from what passes under our own observations. The troops at this post are at this moment without their winter clothes. The last was indeed a severe night for a man to stand out as a centinel with no other than linnen or cotton clothes.

Wanted, Oak Shingles.

THOSE who wish a contract for 50,000 Oak Shingles, will apply to the subscriber at the "*Pittsburgh Steam Mill,*" or at the "*Pittsburgh Steam Engine Co.*" Cash will be given.

GEORGE EVANS.
Pittsburgh, January 15, 1813.

Just Published and for Sale at all the Bookstores in town, and at this Office.
(Price 12 1-2 Cents.)

ADVICE AND EXHORTATION
Addressed to the People of the
Second Presbyterian Congregation, in Philadelphia, on resigning the Pastoral charge of that Congregation,
By Ashbe Green, D. D.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE following persons of the 1st Regiment 2d Brigade Pennsylvania Militia, have committed the disgraceful act of Desertion, viz:—**John Briarly**, belonging to Capt. Ferree's company of Allegheny county, he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, fair hair, by occupation a farmer, place of residence, Mifflin township; also, **John Rosher**, about 23 years of age, 6 feet high, dark complexion, black eyes and hair, by occupation a carpenter. From Capt. Barr[illegible]kman's company, **Benjamin Lovejoy**, about 18 years of age, labourer, of Perry's town; also, **Solomon Gault**, about 19 years of age, by occupation a saddler; **James M'Kee**, sen. about 30 years of age, by occupation a reedmaker; **W. C. Welch**, aged 30, occupation a shoemaker, and **William Dick**, aged 22, occupation a clerk; these four last mentioned are from Pittsburgd. From Captain Anderson's company of Washington county, 9th December, **Archibald Waters**, aged 20 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, slender made, sandy complexion, of Greene county; also, **Reuben Scivens**, 34 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, fair complexion, stout made; he is a substitute for a Samuel Ralston. From Capt. Harper's company—**Edward Hartley**, aged 35 years, 6 feet high, sandy complexion, by occupation a blacksmith, place of residence Greene county. From Capt. Grable's company, Washington county, **William Conrad**, aged 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, stout made, by occupation a farmer—**William Ruble**, aged 19 years, 6 feet high, fair complexion, slender made, by occupation a blacksmith—**John Coffman**, aged 20, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, stout made, by occupation a cooper—**John M'Intire**, aged 20 years, 5 feet 11 inches high, dark complexion, by occupation a farmer.

FIVE DOLLARS for each or either of the above Deserters will be paid to whoever will apprehend them, and return them to the North Western Army, or deliver them to any officer who may be authorised to receive deserters. It is confidently expected that the patriotic citizens of the counties to which these deserters belong, will use every exertion to bring them to justice and to a proper sense of their cowardly and unsoldierly behavior.

JOEL FERREE, *Lieut. Col.*
1st Regt. 2d Brig. P. M.
Upper Sandusky, Dec. 30, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
TRAVELS
IN THE U. STATES OF AMERICA
IN THE YEARS
1806 & 1807, & 1809, 1810 & 1811,
Including an account of passages betwixt
AMERICA AND BRITAIN,
And Travels through various parts of
G. BRITAIN, IRELAND & UPPER CANADA,
Illustrated by Eight Maps.

By JOHN MELLISH.

ALSO,
Melish's Map of the Seat of War.
ALSO,
HAND BOOK FOR INFANTRY,
containing the first principles of Military Discipline, founded on rational method, intended to explain in a familiar and practical manner, for the use of the military force of the United States, the modern improvements in the discipline and movement of armies,

By WM. DUANE.

Duane's Hand Book for Riflemen, explaining in a familiar and practical manner, the discipline and duties of Rifle corps; conformably to the system established for the United States military force.

DUANE'S MILITARY LIBRARY, or *Compendium of the Modern Tactics.* Embracing the discipline, manoeuvres and duties of every species of troops, Infantry, Rifle Corps, Cavalry, Artillery of position, and Horse Artillery.

Duane's Military Dictionary.
Smith's Regulations for Infantry.
Pittsburgh, January 25, 1813.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn, to that commodious Brick house next door to the former stand of the Travellers Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual.

He has now on hand a quantity of
BAR IRON, CASTINGS & SALT,
Which will be sold low for cash.
SAMUEL JANUARY.
Maysville, (Ky.) January 20, 1812. 1y

FOR SALE.

A Fount of English.
A Fount of Long Primer, and
A Fount of Brevier.

The English and Long Primer not half worn. Apply at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH, and
T. C. BARKER & CO.
CINCINNATI,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
PAUL'S PATENT
COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America, and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently, it is in every sense of the word *domestic*; it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that separate us, 'tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money, as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious, and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names are not only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious, and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure, viz—Rheumatism, Consumption, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Colds and Coughs, Tooth-ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Cholic, Cramps, external and internal bruises, Sprains and Flesh Wounds, Scalds and Burns, Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Croup and the Summer Complaint in Children, and in weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone, Whooping Cough and Mumps.

It seems as though nature ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs, as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic and Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a teaspoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeably to the directions in such cases, will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain the words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY.

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint Dr. John Love, of the city of Baltimore, (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid.—This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.

Signed, sealed and delivered
in the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T. Paul, I hereby appoint the following persons the only agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil—*In the city of Baltimore, Dr. Edme Dubatel, sign of the Golden Head, No. 26, Market street; Messrs. Henry Keerl & Son, druggists, sign of Celsus's Head, No. 233, Market street, near the corner of Howard street; Dr. Jesse Talbot, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets; Messrs. Warner & Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay & Market streets; Messrs. G. & R. Waite's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street; A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street; Messrs. John & Thomas Vance, stationers, No. 178, Market street: At Fell's Point, by Dr. Henry Dorry, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. City of Washington, Messrs. David Ott & Co. druggists. Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street; John Y. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets; Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No 293, Market street; Stephen North, druggist, No. 85, High street, between Second and Third streets; Messrs. Crowl & Segar, druggists, Market street.—At New-York, Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden-lane; Messrs. Laurence & Keese, druggists, Pearl street: Messrs. G. & R. Wait's, Nos. 38 and 64, Maiden-lane. York Town Dr. John Fisher, druggist. Annapolis. Messrs. Childs and Shaw. Georgetown. Dr. John Ott, druggist. Alexandria, Dr. R. Little, druggists. Lancaster, Dr. Samuel Fahnestock, druggist. Harrisburgh, Dr. John C. Weistling, druggist. Easton, Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. Petersburgh, (Va.) Messrs. Love and Cutler, druggists. Hagerstown, Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. Frederick-town, Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. Winchester, Messrs. John & Abraham Miller, druggists. Hanover, Messrs. Frederick & William Sauerman, druggists. Carlisle, Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. Rock-Ville, Montgomery county, Mr. Brice Gassaway.*

DIRECTIONS FOR TAKING SAID OIL.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs, internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, flesh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for two weeks previous to the external application, then apply the oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases.—Some of the oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back bone, twice a day with the oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentary or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea cup of mullein tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take 10 drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mullein or beef tea, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the oil.

In phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a tablespoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For tetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 5 or 6 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the oil 3 or 4 times a day.

⁂ Sold wholesale and retail at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of the Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash.

JOHN LOVE.

⁂ Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Shop of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood Streets.

JOHN TOWN,
COPPERSMITH,
Lately of Washington, Pennsylvania,

Wishes to inform the public, that he has removed to Pittsburgh, and taken a house in Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, where he has commenced the making of all kinds of

COPPER AND TIN WARES.

Those who may please to favor him with orders for Stills, or any work in his line of business, may depend on his best exertions to give satisfaction.

Prices are as reasonable as any in the place.

Wanted, two or three Apprentices to the above business: Lads from the country would be preferred.

Pittsburgh, December 30, 1812.

tf

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling *Ferree's Powder*. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in Market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812.

SADDLERS.

Constant employment will be given by the subscriber to five or six
JOURNEYMEN SADDLERS,
either at piece work or by the week—Wages paid every Saturday evening.

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1813.

tf

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The Farm in the occupation of John Niblow, situated on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of Big Beaver and Beaver town, is offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. This farm is improved contains by patent, 330 acres, the whole of it is first and second bottom, has a valuable Ferry opposite the point, and the title indisputable.

The whole of the tract, the one half, or the third, will be sold as may be required by the purchaser.

Enquire of JOHN NIBLOW, on the premises; or WM. WILKINS, Pittsburgh.

December 9, 1812. tf

NOTICE.

The subscriber proposes transacting business as an agent in the
Land Office,
before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the state, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WM. WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. 1y

GEORGE MILTENBERGER

Has for sale at his Copper and Tin Ware House, next door to the Post Office, a large assortment of

STILLS,

of all sizes from 50 to 120 gallons, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

ALSO,

Brass Kettles from 1 to 20 gallons.
Copper by the sheet.
Tin by the box.
Sheet Iron by the 100lbs or less quantity

N. B. Orders forwarded for stills or any kind of Copper or Tin Work, will be punctually attended to, and furnished at the lowest possible prices.

Wanted Two Apprentices to the Brass Foundery business.

N. B. The highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Old Copper, Brass and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, October 9, 1812.

STEAM ENGINES.

THE public is hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of

STEAM ENGINES

on Oliver Evan's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinately less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two month's practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind, that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licance can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of *Pittsburgh*, and is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS.

Pittsburgh, May 30th, 1812.

FOR SALE,

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh

Containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq.

Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1812.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

Two Apprentices to the
APOTHECARY & DRUG BUSINESS.

Apply to
J. P. AND J. W. SKELTON.

Pittsburgh, November 24, 1812.

tf

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTORY.

TREVOR & ENCELL,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a
Flint Glass Manufactory,
on the south side of the Monongahela river, opposite Wood street, Pittsburg.

Orders, for any articles in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

N. B. A generous price given for Pot or Pearl Ash.

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1812.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash, for a quantity of merchantable
POTASH,
delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas and John Cromwell Pittsburgh.*

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent,*
for the Bridgeport Glass Company

August 6th, 1812.

CASH

Will be given for a quantity of
FLOUR, WHISKY, HARD SOAP, AND CANDLES.

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, September 15, 1812.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronting on Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *William Shiras*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAR.

June 23, 1812.

WHEAT.

ONE dollar per bushel will be given in Cash, for Wheat delivered at the PITTSBURGH STEAM MILL, in fifteen or twenty days, or till altered by six days notice. Fifty cents for Rye and Corn, and thirty three cents for Buckwheat.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

October 5, 1812.

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN the town of *Sidneyville*, situate on the beatifull level nearly opposite to Pittsburgh; they are large and well accommodated with streets and alleys; also a few out lots and coal-lots, which are very convenient for persons residing in *Sidneyville, Birmingham* or *Pittsburgh*.—The coal lots independent of the coal, are well situate, of a rich soil and some of them contain a large quantity of Limestone. The quality and conveniencies of these lots, and the importance of early securing a situation in *Sidneyville* is well known to the inhabitants of *Pittsburgh*.

The situation of *Sidneyville* is little inferior to that of *Pittsburgh*, and only seperated from it by the Monongohala river its contiguity therefore to Pittsburgh, independent of every other consideration, unquestionably renders its lots an object to purchasers. It would be advisable for those who particularly solicited the sale of these lots, to apply immediately as it is more than probable that all who want cannot be accommodated. The plan of the lots can be seen, and the terms of sales made known, by applying to *John Mc'Donald Wood street Pittsburgh*, who is fully authorised to sell.

ISAAC GREGG.

September 17, 1812.

JAMES BROWN, ABNER BARKER,
AND
JAMES R. BUTLER,

Have entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan; Particularly, they intend making cut and forged Nails, of every description—a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by wholesale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of cut nails, so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better.—Said company intend also to manufacture *Scythes, Sickles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs*, and indeed edged tools generally.

They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with good encouragement by applying to said company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1812. tf

JUSTICES BLANKS,

Handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

PITTSBURGH SILVER-PLATE
MANUFACTORY,
Third between Market and Wood streets near the Hay Scales.

HAZLETON, COLBY & CO.

Respectfully inform the public, that they have commenced the
SILVER PLATING BUSINESS
in this place, where they manufacture and intend to keep constantly for sale, all kinds of Saddlery, Coach and Harness Mounting, &c.

They also intend to manufacture and keep for sale Tinn'd Stirrups and Bridle Bitts.

From a perfect knowledge of their profession, and strict attention to business, they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

Orders from any parts of the U. States thankfully received and punctually attended to by Messrs. *Sutton & M'Nickle*, at their wholesale ware house, on the bank of the Monongahela, between Market and Wood streets, who are duly commissioned for the execution of all orders for any articles in the above line.

⁂One or two apprentices wanted to the above business.

Pittsburgh, January 14, 1813. 3m

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living in Pitt township, Allegheny county, on Monday the 18th of January inst. a Sorrel mare about 13 hands high, has a small sore on her side, shod before. The owner is requested to come prove property pay charges, and take her awaay.

JOHN HAMBRIGHT.

January 22, 1813.

ORIGINAL, PATENT AND FAMILY MEDICINES.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills.

The operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from headache, pains in the back, lassitude etc.—If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN.
Airquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomack, giddinesr, etc. which has troubled me for some time.

I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13. 1810.

LEE'S

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee &c.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in histhroat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms, I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's worm destroying lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS.

Of the late firm of Peters and Johnston.
Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury.)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness etc.
Lee's Indian vegetable specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and irruptions.
Lee's Essence and extract of Mustard for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye water.
Lee's Tooth ache drops.
Lee's Damask lip salve.
Lee's Corn plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.
Lee's Tooth powder.

The above celebrated medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and SUTTON AND M'NICKLE, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

⁂ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the out side wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

⁂ At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted

April 28, 1812. tf